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VOCABULARY ACTIVITY 2-2

Egypt's Old Kingdom: Words to Know

Directions: Fill in the puzzle with the term for each definition listed below, writing one letter in each square.

deity

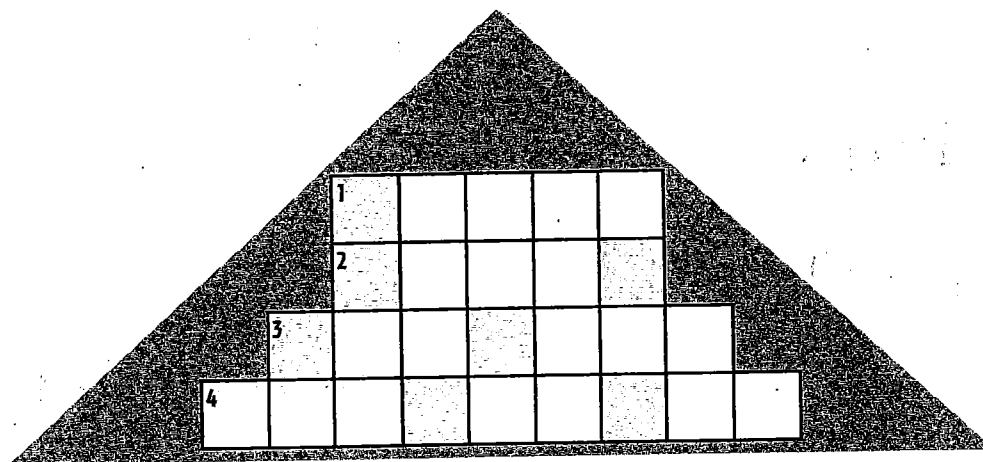
embalming

mummy

pyramid

pharaoh

- a dead body wrapped with strips of linen
- a god or goddess
- an Egyptian king
- the process the Egyptians used to protect a body for the afterlife



The shaded letters in the puzzle can be reordered to form the fifth term, whose definition is given below. Write the letters in the correct order.

- a huge stone tomb, shaped like this puzzle _____

Building Academic Vocabulary

Directions: The meanings of many English words can be changed by using a different form of the word. Use a dictionary or the Internet to help you select the form of the word that correctly completes the sentence. Fill in the word in the blank provided.

benefit, verb

Example: The pharaoh carried out certain rituals that were thought to **benefit** the kingdom.

- The Egyptians believed the rituals were _____ to the harvest. (benefiting, beneficial, benefited)

**GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 2-2****Egypt's Old Kingdom**

Directions: Filling in the Blanks Reading the section and completing the sentences below will help you learn more about Egypt's Old Kingdom. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

The period of Egyptian history known as the
(1) Old Kingdom began around 2600 B.C. and lasted about 800 years. The Egyptian (2) pharaoh guided all activity and had to be obeyed without question. The Egyptian people believed the pharaoh was the son of (3) Re, the Egyptian sun god.

The Egyptians worshiped many gods and goddesses and they believed that these deities controlled the forces of (4) nature and human activity. They believed in a hopeful life after (5) death that could be attained through living a good life and pleasing the gods. At first, Egyptians believed that only the (6) pharaoh and an elite few could enjoy the afterlife. In order to prepare the pharaoh's body for his journey to the afterlife, the Egyptians developed a preserving process called (7) embalming. Through this process, they learned much about the human body and became skilled at using herbs and drugs to treat different (8) illnesses.

Because the afterlife was so important in Egyptian religion, no ordinary (9) tomb would do for a pharaoh. Giant tombs called (10) pyramid were built with the entrance facing (11) north. In order to make the calculations necessary for building these massive structures, the Egyptians had to make advancements in (12) mathematics including a system of numbers based on (13) 10. The largest pyramid, known as the (14) The Great Pyramid, is located about 10 miles from the modern city of (15) Cairo. The pyramid was built for King (16) Khufu and stands nearly (17) 500 feet tall.